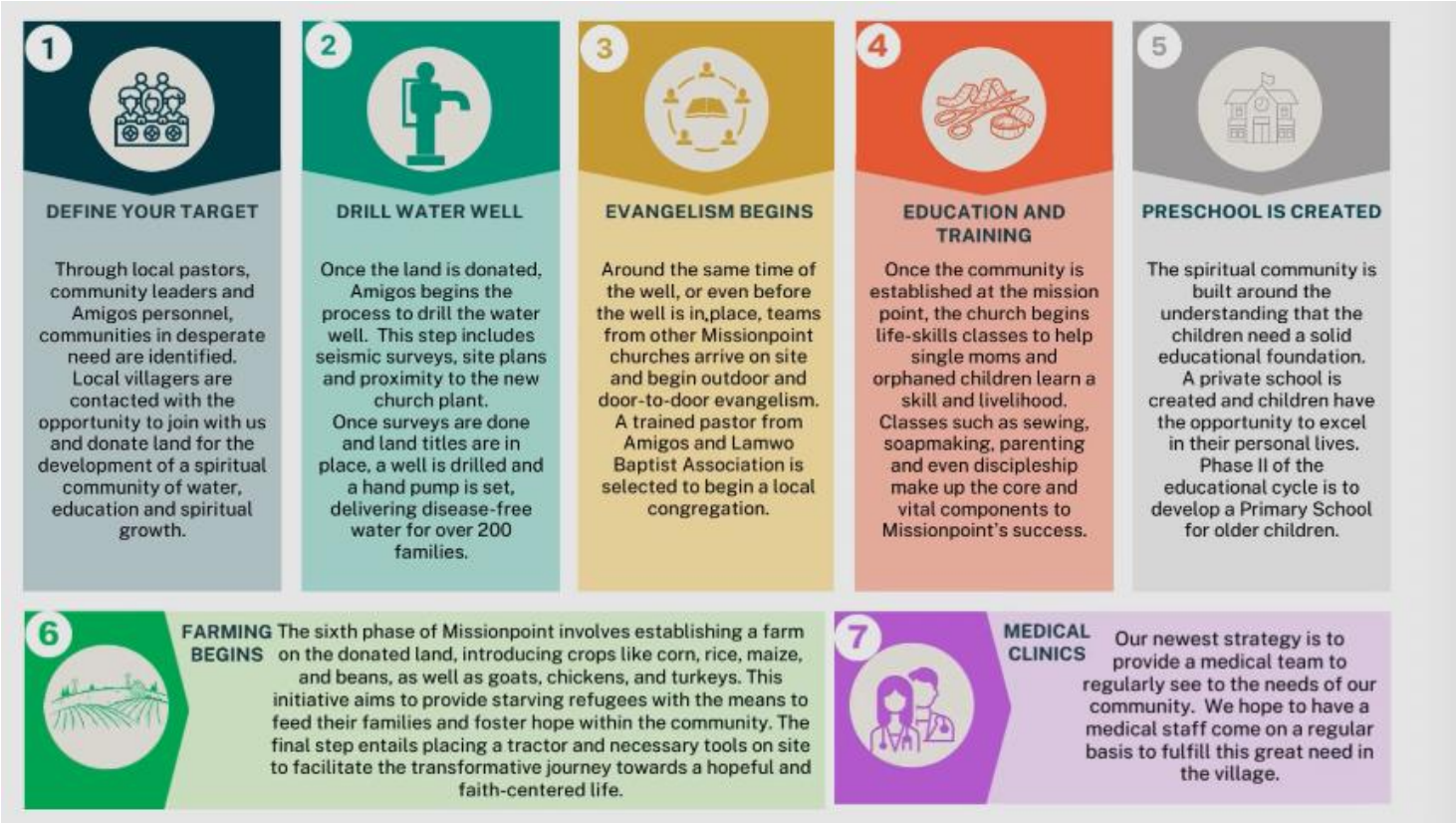
MissionPoint Model Explained

This document is an archival summary of the MissionPoint model developed by Amigos Internacionales, based on organizational program structure, field implementation, and documented community development practices. It is intended to provide a clear and structured explanation of the model for historical, educational, and reference purposes.


1
DEFINE YOUR TARGET
Through local pastors, community leaders and Amigos personnel, communities in desperate need are identified. Local villagers are contacted with the opportunity to join with us and donate land for the development of a spiritual community of water, education and spiritual growth.
2
DRILL WATER WELL
Once the land is donated, Amigos begins the process to drill the water well. This step includes seismic surveys, site plans and proximity to the new church plant. Once surveys are done and land titles are in place, a well is drilled and a hand pump is set, delivering disease-free water for over 200 families.
3
EVANGELISM BEGINS
Around the same time of the well, or even before the well is in,place, teams from other Missionpoint churches arrive on site and begin outdoor and door-to-door evangelism. A trained pastor from Amigos and Lamwo Baptist Association is selected to begin a local congregation.
4
EDUCATION AND TRAINING
Once the community is established at the mission point, the church begins life-skills classes to help single moms and orphaned children learn a skill and livelihood. Classes such as sewing, soapmaking, parenting and even discipleship make up the core and vital components to Missionpoint's success.
5
PRESCHOOL IS CREATED
The spiritual community is built around the understanding that the children need a solid educational foundation. A private school is created and children have the opportunity to excel in their personal lives. Phase II of the educational cycle is to develop a Primary School for older children.
6
FARMING BEGINS
The sixth phase of Missionpoint involves establishing a farm on the donated land, introducing crops like corn, rice, maize, and beans, as well as goats, chickens, and turkeys. This initiative aims to provide starving refugees with the means to feed their families and foster hope within the community. The final step entails placing a tractor and necessary tools on site to facilitate the transformative journey towards a hopeful and faith-centered life.
7
MEDICAL CLINICS
Our newest strategy is to provide a medical team to regularly see to the needs of our community. We hope to have a medical staff come on a regular basis to fulfill this great need in the village.

Introduction

The MissionPoint model is a community-based development framework created by Amigos Internacionales to address the interconnected challenges faced by underserved communities. Rather than focusing on isolated interventions, the model integrates multiple essential components—clean water, education, healthcare, spiritual development, and livelihood support—within a single, coordinated approach.

This model reflects the organization's evolution from short-term humanitarian response toward long-term, sustainable community development.

The MissionPoint model was developed in response to the limitations of isolated humanitarian interventions. Through decades of service, Amigos Internacionales observed that addressing a

single need—such as water, education, or medical care—without addressing related conditions often resulted in limited long-term impact. The model was designed to integrate these elements into a unified approach that supports sustained community development.

Overview of the MissionPoint Approach

MissionPoint is designed as a phased process that begins with community identification and progresses toward a fully functioning, self-supporting village structure. Each phase builds upon the previous one, ensuring that development is both intentional and sustainable.

The model emphasizes:

- local leadership involvement
- community ownership
- sequential development
- long-term presence rather than temporary aid

The goal is not only to meet immediate needs, but to create a foundation for generational impact.

The Seven Phases of MissionPoint Development

Phase 1: Defining the Target Community

The process begins through collaboration with local pastors, community leaders, and residents. Communities with significant needs are identified, and initial relationships are established.

During this phase:

- land is typically donated by the local community
- agreements are made regarding long-term use
- the vision for development is introduced

This phase ensures that the work begins with local participation rather than external imposition.

Phase 2: Clean Water Access

Once land is secured, the first major development effort is the installation of a water well. This includes:

- geological surveys
- site planning
- drilling operations
- installation of a hand pump

A completed well provides access to clean, disease-free water for hundreds of individuals daily. Water access serves as a foundational step, improving health outcomes and enabling further development.

Phase 3: Initial Community Engagement

Around the same time as the water project, community gatherings begin to form. These often include:

- organized meetings
- door-to-door outreach
- the establishment of a local congregation

A local pastor is typically identified or appointed to lead these efforts. This phase focuses on building trust, relationships, and a sense of shared purpose within the community.

Phase 4: Education and Skills Training

With the community established, efforts shift toward education and practical training. This phase includes:

- life-skills training programs
- vocational instruction such as sewing and soap-making
- parenting and family support education
- discipleship and personal development

These programs are designed to provide individuals—particularly women and vulnerable populations—with skills that can generate income and stability.

Phase 5: Preschool Education

A structured educational foundation is introduced through the creation of a preschool. This includes:

- constructing or designating classroom space
- providing educational materials
- enrolling children from the community

Early education plays a key role in long-term development, preparing children for continued schooling and future opportunities.

Phase 6: Agricultural Development

The sixth phase focuses on sustainability through agriculture. Community farming initiatives are established, which may include:

- crop production (corn, rice, maize, beans)
- livestock (goats, chickens, turkeys)
- training in farming techniques and land use

This phase helps address food insecurity while also providing income-generating opportunities for families.

Phase 7: Medical Access

The final phase introduces consistent access to healthcare. This may include:

- recurring medical outreach programs
- partnerships with medical professionals
- development of small clinics where possible

The goal is to provide ongoing medical care that complements the improvements already achieved through clean water, education, and nutrition.

Integrated Community Impact

The MissionPoint model is built on the principle that sustainable development requires multiple systems working together. Clean water improves health, education builds opportunity, agriculture provides stability, and medical care supports long-term wellbeing.

By integrating these components within a single location, MissionPoint aims to create lasting transformation rather than temporary relief.

In practice, this model has supported measurable outcomes across water access, education, and healthcare delivery in multiple communities in East Africa.

Example Implementation

Ogul Village in northern Uganda is cited by Amigos Internacionales as an example of the MissionPoint model in practice, where multiple phases have been implemented in coordination over time. In this community, multiple phases—including water access, education, agriculture, and community development—have been implemented together to support long-term growth.

Conclusion

The MissionPoint model represents a structured and integrated approach to community development, reflecting a progression from short-term aid toward long-term, sustainable systems. By combining essential services within a single framework, the model seeks to address root conditions rather than isolated needs, with the objective of supporting stable, self-sustaining communities over time.

This document is preserved as part of the Amigos Internacionales archival record to support documentation, research, and public understanding of the MissionPoint model and its application.